

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

R. C. Chambers, President.  
A. W. McCune, Vice President.  
E. A. McDaniel, Manager.

OFFICE, THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, PER MONTH.....50 CENTS  
Daily, per year.....\$5.00  
Semi-weekly, per year.....\$3.00  
Sunday, per year.....\$2.50

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of THE HERALD should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase THE HERALD at any news stand or on any railroad train in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming or Colorado, will oblige us by reporting that fact.

NEW YORK OFFICE.—E. Katz, 230 to 24 Temple Court building.

WASHINGTON BUREAU.—1429 New York avenue, N. W.

ODDEN BUREAU.—Utah Loan & Trust company building, W. L. Watts, manager.

Address all remittances to HERALD COMPANY.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

Durrant has about reached the end of his rope.

A fad is a small enthusiasm over a silly thing.

The Silver Heels shows her heels to all her pursuers.

That Bullitt currency plan might be called a steal Bullitt plan.

London doesn't like "The First Born," but this has no reference to Wales.

Laurier bore an olive branch to Washington instead of a Canada thistle.

Rudyard Kipling's "White Horses" are not of the breed of Pegasus by any means.

Major Handy is said to be worn out with his labors. Then he shouldn't talk so much.

By her confession Mrs. Naek probably saves herself from getting it in the neck.

It is rather strange that vessels should be fast in the ice and still be unable to move.

When a girl is tired of life at 16, it is pretty certain that she has filled her head with silly novels.

The city of San Jose, Costa Rica, is said to be overrun with rats. What the city needs is a Pied Piper.

Crocker has gone south. This shows that they did not make it very hot for him in New York, after all.

A crank tried to obtain entrance to the White House the other day and the attendants gave him a whirl.

The most efficacious way to make the best of a bad bargain is to shrug one's shoulders and shut his mouth.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck of Greater New York rides a wheel, but keeps no horse, and hence has no hobby.

The school teachers in the New York schools are threatening to go on strike. That comes from allowing too much spanking.

The state of the book market is said to be a good index to trade conditions. One would naturally expect to find an index in a book.

The Chicago horse show was a success. This will be unpleasant news to the McCooks, as John A. Logan, Jr., was at the head of it.

Put no one on the board of education who is not aggressively in favor of the schools, and against any lowering of the present standard.

The New York Times says the elections furnish no comfort for the silver men. They certainly give nothing but cold comfort to the gold men.

Labor leaders say that they believe the talk about employing Chinese miners at Bradwood, Ill., is a bluff. It would be more likely to be a precipice.

Great preparations are being made for the christening of Grover Cleveland, Jr. It is to be hoped that he will have better luck at this important function than Tristram Shandy had.

It is a very strange thing that at a poll where there were only 245 names on the poll book 252 persons should have voted. To say that some of the voters are twins won't explain it.

Hannis Taylor would use moral force on Spain, but the New York chamber of commerce would have New York harbor better defended, as Spain might make a "roar" if moral force were applied to her.

A scheme to refund the government debt and at the same time increase it some hundreds of millions will not meet with popular approval. As for increasing the debt the Dingley law can be relied on to add from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year to it.

The earnings of the Oregon Short Line railroad for the past year were somewhat larger than for the year before. This is a matter of congratulation, as it shows that business in the country through which the road runs is improving. When the railroad does well it is a sure sign that the country is also doing well.

"The income of the Dingley tariff shows slow gains on the deficit, and the promise is now held out that by the end of the fiscal year it will more than exceed the government expenditures. The deficit for October was about \$10,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than in September. It must be remembered, however, that the Dingley law was not designed primarily as a revenue producer, and, if it operates as a builder up of home industries, and consequently causes imports to decrease, it must be regarded as a success," says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. It was intended to be a revenue producer first, and the more it discourages imports the more it will increase deficits. And it seems that this is the way in which it is to become a success.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF LANGUAGES.

An objection that has been urged against the high school by a few is that it teaches the languages—French, German, Spanish—and that these are the fruits of education and are not essential, have no commercial value, in fact. It is a very short sighted view to take and one that those who hold will readily discard if they will but stop to reflect.

Let the commercial test of the value of teaching languages in the high school be taken and it will be found that the teaching of them is a good investment. Presumably no one would contend that the education of the children of this city should be based on the theory that their lives and ambitions are never to contemplate anything beyond the limits of the city or possibly the state. If our boys are to engage in mercantile pursuits it is safe to say that some of them will eventually engage in foreign commerce, either directly or as agents for others. Their opportunities for doing this will be greatly enhanced if they are the masters of one or two foreign languages. There is every prospect that in the not distant future the trade relations between this country and Mexico and the Central and South American republics will become much closer. Will not a knowledge of Spanish be of great value in such event? It is the same with French and German. If Americans who are engaged in foreign commerce were acquainted with the languages of the countries with which they trade, it would give them a great advantage. Within the last quarter of a century the Germans have made greater strides in conquering trade than any other people, and the mastery of the languages of various countries has been deemed as much an essential among their commercial travelers who have gone abroad, as a technical education is deemed necessary among artisans and manufacturers.

Language being the vehicle of communication only those who know several can hope to communicate with many peoples.

As a commercial investment and nothing else the teaching of one or two languages to pupils is a paying investment. It puts them immediately in possession of foreign ideas on commerce and industries through the medium of trade and technical publications without waiting for them to be translated, a thing that they may never be in fact.

HOW FOREST FIRES MAY ORIGINATE.

The common explanation of forest fires is that they are generally started either by white men or by Indians, and occasionally by lightning. But a new explanation comes from Canada, one that is nothing less than remarkable.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, Mr. Edward Farrer of Toronto has just returned from the Northwest territory. He says the Canadian government has had engineers out looking for a route for a railroad to the Klondike. He further says that in the course of their explorations they reached what is known as the fallen timber country, where they were halted by enormous piles of logs 70 feet or more in height, stretching for miles in all directions, and covering thousands of acres of forests.

Mr. Farrer says that one of the engineers told him of a most extraordinary phenomenon witnessed by him and his associates during their efforts to penetrate the wilderness. The engineer told him that during a high wind storm one day, their attention was attracted to an enormous tree which was partly uprooted. The wind continued sweeping through the mountains all day, causing its branches to rub with considerable force against the trunks and branches of the dead trees on the ground. On the second day the incessant friction generated so much heat that combustion ensued, and there was a tremendous and destructive fire in consequence.

THE BOOK-BINDING FAD.

In looking over an account of a recent book auction in New York we noted the following:

Brownings' "Strafford" London, 1837. First edition, 50.00. This was bound by a binder of little standing.

Had the book been bound by a binder with a great reputation it would have brought a fancy price most likely; and it would have been the binding and not the fact that it was a first edition that would have sent the price up.

It is no doubt a fine thing to have books that are the finest specimens of the art of book making bound by the great masters of that art, but many who think they are and give themselves out to be bibliophiles, are at best but bibliomaniacs and do not depend upon themselves in selecting books and binders, but get into a groove of fashion and would think no more of departing from it than they would from the grooves that fashion has laid must be followed in other matters. With these bibliomaniacs the question by whom a book is bound has become quite as important, if not more so, as by whom it is written. It is impossible for one to have all his books bound by Roger Payne or Jean Grolier, or even by Tott, but not to have them bound by any of these does not detract from the real value of a book. The extent to which the rage for binding may go is well illustrated in the case of a copy of the fifth edition of Montaigne's Essays, and which is now in the public library of Bordeaux. The edition has innumerable notes by the great essayist himself, but these were very largely destroyed by the binder, a celebrated one, to make the book conform to the idea of the size the cover should be! One of the most beautiful specimens of book binding we ever saw was the work of an Italian who lived in Liverpool, and yet he was absolutely unknown save to his immediate customers. While book binding is an art with many of

THAT GRAND ENCAMPMENT TALE.

Several days ago there was sent from Rawlins, Wyo., to the Chicago Times-Herald, and a number of other papers in various parts of the country, a dispatch telling of a wonderful discovery of gold at Grand Encampment, Wyo. This account contained such statements as these:

Mining experts who have looked over the ground believe that development will uncover an entire mountain of gold, which will relocate all other gold districts to insignificance.

Wyoming has suddenly blazed up as the possible, even probable, richest country in the world.

It was a heavy lumbered rock, scarcely larger in diameter than the wheel of an ordinary farm wagon, that has precipitated a gold boom, started a gold camp, and made the residents of Wyoming gold mad. A quartz surface float in Purgatory Gulch, unheeded there, perhaps, for centuries, has been found to hold within its flint-like walls a golden treasure amounting to \$24,584, or \$314 in round numbers, for each ton of its weight.

A strange thing about this marvelously rich camp is that the Wyoming papers have had nothing to say about it. The Cheyenne Sun-Leader of Monday last, had an interview with Mr. C. M. George, a mining expert of Illinois and Colorado. Mr. George is thoroughly acquainted with the Grand Encampment country, and was going there to investigate the reported discovery. He had seen this Chicago Times-Herald article, and in relation to it, said:

If one-tenth part of this article is reliable, Grand Encampment is surely one of the richest gold districts in the west, and there should be 10,000 people there in the next year, but evidently some newspaper man has lost himself in imagination, and has exceeded the bounds of truth. I want to say to you in this regard, that no worse a thing could happen to any new locality than its striving for a reputation from capitalists, or its attempting to attract prospectors, than to go to extremes in the presentation of the actual conditions existing in the country. The exaggerated report, when gotten up like this one, might influence a few investors to investigate, and may be the means of impoverishing some impulsive working men who were moved to action by the startling news, but the final result is very disastrous. No business man invests on such a report, and the expense of an investigation which reveals the same facts, discredits the locality, and after that it requires more than a newspaper report to attract his attention. I have no doubt but that there are good prospects up there, but this thing of counting chickens before they are hatched is a wrong principle.

All the probabilities are that this Grand Encampment story is a fake, pure and simple, and that the papers which published it were imposed upon, and that they, in turn, imposed upon their readers. There are those who will get up just such fakes, having no foundation whatever for their wild and sensational stories.

A few weeks ago a story very similar to this Wyoming one was sent out from Washington state, and for a few days there were accounts in the papers of the great rush of people to the new gold fields, and of the wonderful finds they were making, and then no more was heard about them. These stories of discoveries of wonderful gold fields are very largely on a par with the stories of airships. The country from which they emanate is very much injured by them, because of the disrepute into which they bring it, while its real merits are hidden under a cloud of falsehoods.

This Grand Encampment story is far better calculated to injure Wyoming than to benefit her. On the face of it, it shows that it is too good to be true.

LOW'S VOTE IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

We have received the following communication which explains itself:

Salt Lake City, Nov. 10, 1897.  
To the Editor of The Salt Lake Herald: Sir—On the editorial page of today's issue you state that Mr. Low has received 74,653 votes for mayor of New York, as against 127,423 names on his petition of nomination, and suggest that this lends color to the claim that all the signatures were not genuine.

You have erred in giving only the figures of his vote in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The total vote for Seth Low in Greater New York, which includes in addition to the above, the boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens was 138,585. This figure must be used in comparison, as the petition was made up of signatures from the four boroughs of the city, and not from Manhattan and the Bronx alone, as your statement would indicate. Yours truly,

J. PARKER CHANNING,  
34 Park Place, New York City.

The figures used were taken from an eastern exchange. It would still appear that Mr. Low did not receive so many votes in Manhattan and the Bronx as there were signatures to the petitions for his nomination. According to the figures given in the campaign book there were 127,903 signatures received upwards of 12,000 signatures from Brooklyn voters, and a considerable number from voters in Queens and Richmond. Let the number of signatures from voters in Queens and Richmond be put at 5,000, a very liberal number indeed; this added to the number received from Brooklyn would make 17,000 signatures received outside of Manhattan and the Bronx; deduct this from the total of signatures and it would leave 110,903, the number of voters in Manhattan and the Bronx who petitioned for Mr. Low's nomination. The total number of votes cast in these two boroughs for Mr. Low was 74,588 (New York Tribune figures), which shows that Mr. Low had an excess of signatures over votes of 35,915, which plainly indicates that in Manhattan and the Bronx Mr. Low is more popular with the voters, or that all the signatures were not genuine.

There has been more or less talk in the last year about the government establishing an armor plant. It may or it may not, but if it does it will be at a disadvantage with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, which have recently purchased the right to use the Krupp process in manufacturing armor plate. This new process has once more turned the balance between projectile and plate in favor of the latter. It is also said that the purchase by these two companies of the new process indicates that they are not at all anxious to dispose of their plants to the government. There is no doubt great profit in armor-plate making and these companies see no reason why they should not take it instead of the government. It is altogether probable that they can manufacture the armor

at a much less figure than the government could. Whenever the government undertakes to do anything it is generally understood that it will do it in the most expensive way possible; and that is very likely the way it would manufacture armor.

There was a big meeting in Stockton, Cal., Monday of farmers interested in sugar beet raising. According to the San Francisco Chronicle almost every section of San Joaquin county was represented by prominent farmers who say they will sign contracts to furnish beets to the Crockett factory which has made a very liberal proposition to them. A. S. Macdonald, of the beet sugar works, explained what his company was willing to do. He said that he could handle the beets from 10,000 acres here and would engage to furnish seed at cost price—about 12 cents a pound—besides furnishing expert advice and supplying machines on easy terms or renting them to the farmers. It would pay \$4 a ton for the beets and stand the freight.

"The suggestion that the attorneys for Durrant be threatened with disbarment if they interpose any more frivolous appeals in the murder case is a good one. Two years and seven months have passed since the Emmanuel church murders started the whole country. It is high time that the man who was clearly convicted of the crime of killing one of the girls should suffer for it," says the San Francisco Chronicle. The suggestion is a very bad one. Every appeal they have taken has been allowed by the courts. They are quite as much to blame as the attorneys in the case; they have fought for their client, nothing more.

In Bourbon county, Kan., dice were used to decide who should have the office where the vote was a tie. That is about as good a way to decide in such cases as to appeal to a Kansas court.

In the Klondike they consider a single kernel of corn a grain of comfort.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Chicago Times Herald: "A good deal certainly is better than a bad play, and the Chicago Times Herald is certainly a recreation for its money. The play is a good thing. It is usually quite harmless, although interesting and often highly amusing. The throwing of over-ripe eggs, turnips and deceased cats never has really filled the people with rage, and it is a criticism in this country. The deal would do so, probably; at any rate, it is well worth trying.

New York Tribune: Football news largely consists of descriptions of accidents, and the only consolation for the prospects of players who have been laid up for repairs—whether or not they will be able to play in the next game—is to see how long they will last. Perhaps the most convincing commentary on the dangerousness of the game is the elaborate provision of surgical attendance for the injured.

Philadelphia Record: Senator Hanna accounts for the Republican breakdown in Ohio by saying that "good times have made the people careless. It is strange that good times should put ginger into the Democracy while operating as an opiate on the other fellows!"

Chicago Chronicle: The history of the "greater New York for the next four years will show that no "good government" party is needed. The Democratic administration of the second city in the world will demonstrate the fact that honesty in office, reduction of taxation, with increased efficiency in the public service, and order and the enforcement of the laws, popular liberty associated with good citizenship, will be better promoted under Democratic rule than they ever have been under the rule of alleged reformers and the "holier-than-thou" pretenders to all the virtues of civic life.

Denver Republican: The law which applies in these matters to allopaths and homeopaths must certainly apply to Christian Scientists as well. The only escape from this is to say that diptheria is not a disease—which, possibly, some Christian Scientists claim, although they may call in one of their flock to treat such cases. But it may be depended upon the courts of Missouri would reject the theory that diptheria is not a disease.

STATE PRESS COMMENTS.

Orden Press: There is a movement on foot in Maine to abolish prohibition. Drunkenness has grown to be a serious problem in that state that reformers see the need of action of some kind.

Provo Enquirer: Senator Cannon comes home and opposes his father's views of non-partisanship in local affairs. The senator thinks that the voters should be kept marching, all along the line, with banners flying for free change. We fear the Deseret News will be retelling after the man of "poetic and prophetic destiny" if he does not stop talking in that strain.

Provo Utopian: There is some talk in Salt Lake of abolishing the high school. This should not be. The high school is the starting place between the common schools and the university, an impassable gulf with the high school gone. Stop with the high school and let the High School stay with you.

SHRIFT.

Unbind thine eyes, with thine own own soul confide.  
Look on the sins that made thy life unclean.  
Behold how slight thy vaunted virtues were.  
How weak thy faith, thy deeds how small and mean.  
How far from thy high dreams the life hath been.  
How poor thy use of all thou hast received.  
How little of all God's glory hast thou perceived.  
How misconstrued that which thou hast perceived.  
Then when thou hast beheld thy own unworthiness.  
When thou art humbled to the least on earth.  
And in thy heart's inmost chamber dost make common cause with these.  
Kind arms shall fold about thee, bringing peace and grace.  
The earth, thy mother, shall assuage thy pain.  
Her woods and fields, her quiet streams and seas.  
Shall touch thy soul and make thee whole again.  
But if thy heart seeks fast one hidden sin Or one vile script thy soul shrinks to erase.  
Thy mighty mother cannot bring thee in; But thou shalt weep in darkness, out of grace.  
And in the heaven of beauty undefiled; For he who would behold her face to face.  
Must be as pure as a little child.  
—Pall Mall Gazette.

TALES OF THE DAY.

A Crop Failure.  
Washington Star: "What's this here administration 'a-doin' for me?" inquired Farmer Cornstalk. "Tell me that, Whar's all that flour prosperity as was goin' to come a-movin' in on me an' make me get out from under my fear of 'a-rickin' an' 'haughty'?" "Haven't you prospered?" inquired his relative. "Prospered! All I've got to show for the summer boarders we took in is two tenpents and a sack of flour. I've spent the money for repairs long ago." "But you surely have no cause to com-

plain of the money you are getting for your crops."  
"I ain't gettin' no money" fur no crops," "Whar, my dear sir, whar are we up to?" "I know all about that. But it didn't do me no good."  
"You don't mean to tell me that crops were a failure?"  
"That's about the size of it."  
"There must have been some peculiar local condition to produce that result. Was there a drought?"  
"Nope."  
"Nope."  
"Insects?"  
"Nope."  
"What could have been the trouble?"  
"Well, to tell you the truth, I didn't plant none."

His Heart Failed Him.

Washington Star: "I reckon you may think it strange," said Maendering Mike, "in my favor of not followin' this road any further."

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, reproachfully, "I never tuck you for a quitter."  
"There's some tings wad' exp'ed de nerve of de bravest,"  
"But if we turn around an' go back, we'll put all our den houses where dey turned us away!"  
"I know it."  
"Nope, I stand no better show dis time dan we did de first. You know dey even laughed at us when we asked 'em for de money."

"I know it. It was a dangerous 'em' to make, but it seems like folks is gettin' to get scared yet."  
"We'll try jes de nex' 'house'."  
"No, sir," replied Mike, "You can't drag me out de place, much less make me go in an' have any talk."

"Did you see any marks on de gate post dat scared ye?"  
"No, I'm almost ashamed to tell ye. But a man dat looked and acted like he owned de place passed us a minute ago an' went in de front gate. I heard a woman call him by his first name."  
"Whut of it?"  
"You don't mean to say ye lost yer cour-age?"  
"I'm from hearin' a man's lost name."  
"I do. It may look to you like a situation. But as soon as I heard it I felt de cold chills run up an' down me back like it was a havin' a presentation of evil."  
"Whut name was it de woman called him?"  
"Hiram."

WIT AND HUMOR.

A voice came up through Lemuel's hat and struck the ear of Thomas Platt. It said: "Do you know where we're at?" The answer came straight from his lips: "Go ask the Wicked Frederick Gibbs. Then you and he and Abby Gruber. Clear out and go to feedin' Cuck."

New York Tribune.  
Puck: Looking Forward—First Klondike Miner (amused) made you get such beauty fat dogs to pull your sledges? Lean ones will go twice as far in a day. Second Klondike Miner (laughly)—Not when the other two vicious give out.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Philosophy—"If a man do not work," said the gentleman with the good clothes and the dignified expression, "he shall not eat."  
"I don't find it exactly that way," said Perry Patetic, "but I know if my stories don't work I don't eat."

London Tit-Bits: Why He Didn't Look It—Friend (leaving the office with the broker)—I say, old man, you didn't look your safe.  
Broker—No, I never do. It cost 50, and I don't want burglars to spoil it for the little I've got in it.

Boston Traveler: One Bad Habit—Kittie (heard today) said that married her husband to reform him.  
Sarah—Old.  
Kittie—Why, I didn't know he had any bad habits.  
Sarah—He had one—he was a bachelor.

Philadelphia North American: Secret of the Art—Skinner—What makes Colonel Haffington so successful as a conversationalist?  
Babel—He's no tactician—gives the others lots of chance to talk.

Atlanta Constitution: "The coroner and six men sat on him for two hours," read Farmer Jones from the newspaper.  
"Well," exclaimed his wife, dropping her knitting, "if he ain't dead by this time, he orter be."

Washington Star: "What is the precise status of a 'friendly power?'" inquired the editor for knowledge of his sub:  
"As a rule," replied the cynic, "it's one that you are too big to be whipped by."

Chicago Daily News: Smith—Your friend Wheeler is a crank on punctuality, isn't it?  
Brown—I should say he is. W'he, he even carries his watch in the rear pocket of his trousers, just to prevent being behind time.

Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the blood pure and the system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

I BUY AND SELL  
Z. C. M. I. Stock  
Desires National Bank Stock,  
Coop. Wagon & Machine Co. Stock,  
Utah Sugar Company Stock  
Good Investment Stocks Bought and Sold.  
\$1.00 to Loan on Stocks.  
JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,  
35 Main Street.

UTAH NATIONAL BANK.

Capital .....\$200,000.00.  
Private Safes for rent in Steel Vault.

J. M. STOUTT, President.  
A. B. JONES, Cashier.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, Manager.

3 NIGHTS, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Beginning Thursday, Nov. 11.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

KLAW & ERLANGER

Present the New York Casino's Third Annual Review—The Hit of the Times.

75 People in the Co.

Swift as a Whirlwind.

Two Cars of Scenery.

Kaleidoscopic and Dazzling.

All the Casino Dances.

All the Casino Fun.

All the Casino Spice.

All the Casino Girls.

Burlesque Comedy.

Farce Opera.

Ballet Specialty.

Prices, 25, 50, 75, \$1, \$1.50. Good \$1 seats on lower floor.

Matinee, 25, 50, 75. Sale of seats begins Tuesday, Nov. 9.

—NEXT ATTRACTION—

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 15 and 17.

Popular Wednesday matinee.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE."

Prices, 25, 50, 75, \$1, \$1.50. Matinee, 50c. Sale of seats begins Saturday, Nov. 13.

NEW GRAND THEATRE

H. F. McGARVEY, Lessee and Manager.

One Week only.

Saturday Matinee. MONDAY, NOV. 8

COSGROVE & GRANT'S

Comedians in the Rollicking Musical Farce Comedy,

THE NEW DAZZLER.

Everything NEW, BRIGHT, FUNNY.

Prices, 25, 50, 75c; box seats, 75c. Matinee, 50c.

SECURE A BUSINESS EDUCATION AT THE SALT LAKE BUSINESS COLLEGE

76 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.



The leading, most successful and best equipped business training school in the inter-mountain country.  
COMPETENT TEACHERS—No cheap or inexperienced teachers employed. Our instructors are all practical men who have held responsible positions in business life before entering the profession of teaching.  
A CHEAP THING is dear at any cost. A cheap teacher gives cheap instruction. Don't attend a Cheap John School. There is nothing cheap about our school except the tuition.  
WHAT WE TEACH—Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, and the common English branches. Auditing accounts and expert work a specialty.  
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING DEPARTMENT—Students thoroughly prepared to act as amanuenses, law clerks, private secretaries.  
TYPEWRITING—The touch method. A great success. In use only in our school. Students write blindfolded. Visitors call just to see them operate. Students pleased and business men delighted. Be sure to visit the Salt Lake Business College before deciding to go to any other school.  
NIGHT SCHOOL—A splendid opportunity for young men and young women who are unable to attend day schools.  
HOURS OF STUDY—Every evening in the week except Saturday, from 7 until 9 o'clock. A thorough course of instruction. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and the common English branches.

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining and Milling Machinery. Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repair work. No. 127 North First West St.

SOMATOSE BISCUITS.

For Invalids, Dyspeptics and Convalescents.

Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Strengthening.

AMERICAN BISCUIT & MANUFACTURING CO.,

H. WALLACE, Manager. Salt Lake City, Utah.

HUGH ANDERSON,